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5. A handicraft festival was being held in the two Handicraft Association buildings, built by the German Handicraft Association and called the Grosse und Kleine Gilden. There were large restaurants in the basements, but these were closed. The House of Culture was located in the Kleine Gilde.
6. The Stock Exchange building was closed and in dilapidated condition. The two corner buildings, in which the Stock Exchange Bank and the Bank of Commerce were located, were in very bad repair. A building on Ritterstrasse was being used as the town hall, since the old one had been bombed. The Riga radio station, destroyed by the Germans, had formerly been located near Radio iela but was now operating in Zolitude. The new station (No. 14a on attached city plan), which had four towers, was located east of the rail line from the city to the beach on the west side of Riga Bay. The post office had been moved to a site where a hotel formerly stood on Lenina iela.
7. The Riga opera was in good condition, excepting the entrance hall and smoking area, which were dilapidated. The foyer was gray and depressing, and the entire building was dirty. The performances, however, were excellent. The patrons were fairly well dressed, although the material of both men's and women's clothing was of poor quality.
8. In a restaurant, the Foxtrot diele, which Source visited late in the evening, there were only about 24 patrons, including a few civilians and several Soviet officers with women. A four-piece orchestra was playing, but only three or four couples danced. The patrons seemed to have plenty of money and to be enjoying themselves. Source later visited the O.U.K. Restaurant, which was also poorly patronized. The waiters were dressed untidily and did not know how to serve.
9. The boulevard on which stood the Freedom Monument, erected prior to the Soviet occupation, had been renamed Lenina bulvaris, and a statue of Lenin had been placed at the end opposite the Freedom Monument. Driving out Lenina iela toward Meza parks, Source observed that two former hotels had been closed and that there were very few stores. Those which he saw were bakeries and small general stores (kolonials) almost devoid of merchandise. The Brothers' Cemetery (Bralu kapi) and the Raines Cemetery (Raina kapi) located on the way to Meza parks were maintained in beautiful condition, excepting the Baltic part of the latter cemetery, which was overgrown with weeds. Many of the fences had also collapsed.
10. On the edge of the cemetery was a labor camp which had been located there since before the Soviet occupation. It was surrounded by a high fence with barbed wire on the top and high towers equipped with searchlights. Outside the main gate, about ten women waited with small bundles for inmates of the camp.
11. In Meza parks, there was a newly asphalted road along which stood well-kept villas of influential persons. Along the Kis ezers were kiosks built in the old Russian style, where refreshments were sold in the summer. Further on, there was an open-air stage with grandstands for 20,000 persons and a crescent-shaped amphitheater seating 40,000. The auxiliary reception rooms, restaurants, and baths were to be completed in the spring of 1956.
12. The suburb of Maskavas, on the road to Ogre (N 56-49, E 24-37), which had been the home of 120,000 to 150,000 Jews before the German occupation decimated their number, was once more a Jewish settlement.

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Legend to Attached City Plan of Riga

1. Blinking light and radio tower.
2. Mole constructed in the former winter harbor, which was being used as a naval yard. A mother ship and four MTBs were observed in the harbor, and, on one quay, there were 50 to 60 laid-up speedboats.
3. Three newly constructed barracks and two store structures estimated to be 50 m x 20 m in size.
4. New airfield.
5. Location of the old airfield.
6. Site of a refrigeration warehouse which was completely destroyed. A large grain elevator next to it was also destroyed.
7. Electric works, partially destroyed but in operation.
8. Import harbor, which formerly had four large warehouses surrounded by a steel fence. The warehouses were blown up by the Germans when they withdrew from Riga.
9. Temporary wooden bridge.
10. Pontoon bridge.
11. Steel bridge rebuilt in 1953.
12. Central market halls built in 1927. There were four buildings: A dry goods hall, meat hall, fish hall, and dairy products hall.
13. New building of the Ministry of State Farms.
14. Site of the Riga radio station destroyed in World War II.
- 14a. New radio station.
15. Open air stage with grandstands and amphitheater.
16. Quay at which 13 buildings shown on the city plan of Riga had been destroyed. There was one warehouse about 20 m x 60 m in area.

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